THE SPANISH MONARCHY.

National Preparation for the Reception of Alfonso.

Financial Aid to the New Regime.

The Great Powers Friendly to the Crown

The King to Quit Paris This Evening.

MADRID, Jan. 5, 1875.

Preparations are being made at Barcelona for the reception of King Alfonso.

The city is to be illuminated and the troops will be reviewed by His Majesty.

THE BANK OF SPAIN TO AID THE TREASURY. The Bank of Spain has advanced the government Treasury 40,000,000 reals-about \$5,000,000.

THE GREAT POWERS FRIENDLY TOWARD THE

Paris, Jan. 5, 1875. All the great Powers have authorized their representatives at Madrid to enter into semiofficial relations with the new government.

HIS MAJESTY ABOUT TO EMBARK. The Spanish fleet, consisting of three ironclads, will arrive at Marseilles to-morrow to meet King Alfonso, who will leave Paris at five o'clock in the evening.

DYNASTIC UNION AGAINST DON CARLOS.

The ex-King of the Two Sicilies has visited Alfonso and assured him that the Counts Caserta and Bari will withdraw from the Carlist

PRINCE DE RIVERA'S PROFESSIONS OF ALLE-GIANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 6-5:30 A. M.

The Times correspondent at Biarritz telegraphs that he is authorized to deny the report of a conversation batween Prince de Rivera and Serrano, published in the Times of January 1, in which the former gave notice of his intention of proclaiming Alfonso King. On the contrary Rivera, six weeks ago,

gave pledges of loyalty to the administration of President Serrano.

MACMAHON AND THE ASSEM-BLY.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT ABOUT TO STIR UP THE NATIONAL LEGISLATORS. PARIS. Jan. 5, 1875

It is stated that another message from President MacMahon to the National Assembly, urging it to vote the constitutional laws, is about to be

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1875. The weather throughout England to-day is fair. udgment has been rendered in the Ecclesiastical Court removing Bishop Martin from his See. The Bishop is absent from England.

EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY.

A despatch from Rotherham, Yorkshire, says that an explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal mine there this morning, killing eight persons.

AN ALARMING REPORT FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER. LONDON, Jan. 5, 1875.

Another despatch from Rotherham reports that ninety lives were lost by the colliery explosion at that place to-day. This is probably an error.

THE PARIS OPERA HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING-THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN AND KING ALFONSO PRESENT.

PARIS, Jan. 5, 1875. The new opera house was opened to-night with great ceremony and brilliant display, preparations for the event having been made for a long time

Among the distinguished persons present were President MacMahon, General Ladmirauit, the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke d'Aumale, King Alfonso and the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, the ex-King of Hanover and all the members of the French Ministry and the entire diplomatic corps.

CHRISTINE NILSSON ABSENT.
Christine Nilsson, who was to have sung in acts of "Hamlet" and "Faust," was ill and unable to appear.

Changes were consequently made in the programme, the fourth set and the grand chorus from "William Teil" and the fourth act of the "Huguenots" being substituted for the selections from "Hamlet" and "Faust." A GRAND SUCCESS.

The inauguration was a grand success. M. Garnier, the architect of the opera house, was called out and received with prolonged applause.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5, 1875. Several persons who took part in the disturb ances at Podgoritza, Albania, when a number of Montenegrins were killed, have been condemned to death by the Turkish authorities.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1875. The excitement of the past few days is abating, and although it looked to-day as if it would continue for some days to come, the action of the Democratic caucus to-night settles the fact that by to-morrow Harrisburg will have assumed its wonted quiet. Both houses will then be fully wonted quiet. Both noises want then be fully organized, and the disappointed applicants for positions, as well as those who came to enjoy the sight of the novelty of a democratic majority in either branch of the Legislature, will have disappeared. The Governor's Message, which is somewhat ionger than the last one, will be read tomorrow. It has been matled to the various newspapers to-night.

what longer than the last one, will be read tomorrow. It has been mailed to the various newspapers to-night.

Senator Wallace took the oath with the other
Senators to-day, showing that he placed very little
value upon the pronunciamento which, although
Mr. Buckalew denies the authorship thereof, has
been traced to his law office in Bloomsburg. In
an interview had subsequently to the adjournment Mr. Wallace stated that the constitutional
provision upon which so much importance has
been placed could in no manner apply to him, as
the office of United States Senator was not an
office of trust or profit, within the Commonwealth, and also because that provision only
applies in cases where an office is created by the
Legislature of which the applicant was a member.
He referred, in answer to the extract from the
New York constitution, to the case of Roscoe
Conkling, who was elected United States Senator
while a member of the New York Assembly.

Mr. Buckalew, on being questioned as to the
authorship of the pronunciamento refused to commit birnself, although not denving that he had authorship of the pronunciamento refused to com-mit himself, although not denying that he had

THE VICKSBURG INQUIRY.

THE NEGRO ATTACK ON THE PUNERAL OF ONE OF THE WHITE VICTIMS-GOVERNOR AMES ALLEGED TO HAVE JOINED CROSBY IN HIS PROCLAMATION CALLING THE BLACKS TO-

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 5, 1875. The committee met at half-past nine o'clock. Henry Massey was the first witness examined. He detailed the meeting between Dr. Hunt, Colonel Miller and Owens' men, which did not differ materially from the evidence of those gentlemen; —I did not see any colored men fire; saw three dead negroes after the fight; just before the August election I had been stopped on Washington street by fifty or sixty citizens and asked who I was going to vote for; told them this was a free country and I would vote as I pleased; one of them said I was a suspicious character; Marshal Butcher came up and released me. Witness also testified that he had been afraid to come in to vote and always carried arms and

was then armed with a loaded pistol.

Dennis Barley (colored) testified—He lived six
miles out on the Jackson road; he joined Owens' party about seven o'clock on the morning of the fight, and described the meeting with the whites substantially the same as Owens, and that he fled firing began; he knew of three of these men being killed. He also testified that Crosby's order to come in was read at Mount Albon Church the day before by preacher Neison Miles, whose order was lor all to come, and that it was their duty to come; he was armed with a revolver. He denied that the blacks had any idea of committing any violence in Vicksburg.

was armed with a revolver. He denied that the blacks had any idea of committing any violence in Vicksburg.

Captain John E. Hogan, who commanded a company in the fight, was examined next, and detailed the formation of his company out of a club similar to the Tax League, and their march to Vicksburg; was positive that his men were fired on first from ambush, near the Shirley House heir reason for coming was to help to defend vicksourg, as it was believed that if the blacks carried the day they would drive all the whites out of the country. He said Andy Mack had left his neighborhood—Hayne's Blug,—the night before with a body of armed negroes and had gone to Jackson. His description of tile fight was similar to those already reported. He stated that Mack's company, before leaving hayne's Bind, had gone to Burns' store and, after sirrking him, took all the ammunition there was in the store and then left.

The ATTACK ON A FUNERAL.

When his command went to bury Mr. Brown, who was killed here, the Iuneral procession had soarcely left the house of his father-in-law when he saw three negro videttes sitting in the road with gons resting on their hips; halted the procession, and called on three young men to go and see what the negroes wanted; the videttes heard me tell the young men, and when the party approached them they fired on my men, and at the same time about thirty shots were fired at them and the procession from an ambuscade in the same time about thirty shots were fired at them and the procession from an ambuscade in the

heard me tell the young men, and when the party approached thein they fired on my men, and at the same time about thirty shots were fired at them and the procession from an ambuscade in the cane; William Vaughn, one of the young men sent lorward, was shot through the body and died next day; my men returned the fire, but hit no one, as the negroes fled through the cane; the body of Brown was then taken back to the house and buried the next day; Andy Mack was afterward captured in Yazoo county and put in jali; William Patterson and A. A. Hager went after him and afterward reported that he attempted to escape and was shot and killed. Captain Hogan then gaye the names of the three negroes referred to as videtes, all of whom lived in the neighborhood and were known to him.

GOVERNOR AMES' AUTHORITY READ IN CHURCH. Emily Boyd, colored, swore as follows:—Lived eight miles out on the Jackson road; was at church there the day before with my husband; heard a card read in church the day before the fight for all the colored men to come in to 'sailvate' Crosby. The men all got together next morning at Freetown, her husband was killed on Thursday; went and got his body and took it home, and saw three other dead bodies.

To Mr. Speer—Sampson Gannin read the notice at the church; the names of Governor Ames and Crosby were signed to it; he said he would ring the church bell at daylight for all to meet.

Louisa Bangs (colored) testified:—Between ten and eleven o'clock on the day of the fight five white men came to my house, three and a half miles out on the Jackson road, after the firing had ceased, and calling my husband out, told him to hold their horses; two of them dismounted and came in and asked my son, aged eighteen years, if there were any arms in the house; he told them there was a pistol in the lott; one of them got it down; the other struck at my son with a gui; the latter ran out of the house and the men soon came back and told my husband to slip out, and then one of them soot husband, and they an swent after him. Th the back and breast. I asked the men before they fired not to kill my poor husband, and they answered, "They have killed our women's husbands." I do not know who these men were. My husband and son had been at home all day. They said if they stayed at home nobody would trouble them. To Mr. Speer—Heard colored men read Crosby's cird the day before on the road, and it said for all to come in; think Governor Ames' name was signed to it.

William Woods (colored) was the next witness, but he informed the committee in advance that he wond not swear to tell all he knew, as he did not feel saie in doing so. The only part of any interest in his testimony was that his 'house had been searched three times for his needle gun, and as a matter of prudence he had alterward given it up;

had ever attempted to hurt him. He having declined to answer questions as to the threats fully, the room was cleared and he was examined privately for a few moments. When the doors were reopened Chairman Conger said the committee had notified Woods that his testimony, even in secret, would be published at Washington and sent all over the country, and that Woods had again declined to testily.

A PLAVOR OF GUY FAWKES.

Charles Smith (colored) was then examined, the principal point in his testimony being that half of a keg of powder had been taken from his house by Dr. Pryor and others. The examination of this witness consumed the remainder of the session, he declined to give the history of the keg of powder, hinting at danger to himself. He told who bought and sent it to his house. His evidence was very contradictory.

At half-past five o'clock the committee adjourned.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATING COM-

MITTEE. MOBILE, Jan. 5, 1875. The Congressional Committee for investigating affairs in Alabama met here Saturday, the 2d inst. They divided into sub-committees, consisting of Juage Buckner and General Albright, to investigate matters in the interior of the State, and Messrs. Coburn, Cannon and Luttrell, to investigate matters in the city of Mobile. Messrs Albright and Buckner concluded their inquiries in Mobile last night and left for Livingston. The other sub-committee close here to-night and will proceed to Montgomery at once. The citizens of Mobile, being very greatly dissatisfied with the course pursued by the majority of the committee in the investigation of the matters committed to their charge, have this evening presented to Mr. Luttrell a protest against the course of investigation which has been thus far pursued, and which was signed by a very large number of the business men and firms of the city. ing affairs in Alabama met here Saturday, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC CON-VENTION.

CONCORD, Jan. 5, 1875. The Democratic State Convention was called to order at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. The Convention is one of the largest ever held here. The delegates are crowding the hail. Committees on mittee were appointed. The Committee on Organization reported for permanent Chairman A. H-Hatch, of Portsmouth, three secretaries and eighteen vice presidents.

Mr. Hatch made Organization and Resolutions and a State Com-

Hatch, of Portsmouth, three secretaries and eighteen vice presidents.

Mr. Hatch made

A BRIEF SPECH

congratulating the democrats of the State on being the first to set in motion the great series of victo. First which have since swept over the land and culminated in November. The party was to correct the results of a corrupt Executive and Congress. They demanded reform in all branches of the government, and the democrats of New Hampshire would be the first in the battle. After deciding to ballot for Governor by counties and not to wait for the Committee on Credentials, the Convention proceeded to ballot.

ON THE FIRST BALLOT

687 votes were cast—decessary to a choice 344. Hiram R. Roberts, of Rolliniord, receiving 347 votes, was declared the nominee for Governor on the first ballot.

For Railroad Commissioner, A. T. Pierce receiving the highest vote, was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Roberts' nomination was made unanimous. A committee was appointed to notify him.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVENNOR.

Hiram R. Roberts, gubernatorial candidate of the New Hampshire democrats, is a native of Rollinsord and sixty-seven years of age. He is a narmer by occupation, but has filed various political, judicial and financia positions. He was at one time President of the Rollinsford Bank and alterwards President of the Salmon Falls Bank. He was for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and atterwards President of the Collinsford Bank and has been prominently identified with agricultural associations.

KALAKAUA AT THE HUB.

HE INSPECTS THE SCHOOLS OF THE NEW ENG-LAND METROPOLIS-YANKEE CURIOSITY AND APPLAUSE IN THE STREETS-MILITARY RECEP-TION AT THE STATE HOUSE.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1875. David Kalakaua, the genial monarch of the Hawaiian Islands, is becoming one of the institutions of "the modern Athens." The weather has been rather against him, but, notwithstanding, he eems bound to take in everything in the way of happy entertainments and popular honizing. All this is very proper, for it is as rare that a king Boston has a chance to entertain one. Demonstrations and courtesies in honor of the presence of the royal guest have been more numerous to day than any other since his arrival, and when he retired to-night he was probably weary with the almost endless round of festivities.

VISITING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The King commenced in the morning by visiting some of the public schools, models of which were sent to the Paris Exposition, and wound up by attending the evening performance at the Boston Theatre. The first visited was the Appleton Primary School, which is spoken of by Bostonians as the crack educational institution of its kind in the world The chairman of the District Committee welcomed the distinguished visitor and first showed him the method of instruction in the sixth, or lowest, class, where teaching is commenced on the phonetic system, in which the elementary sounds of letters are taught. The children also went through their physical exercises. The principai portion of the time was spent in the first and highest class of the school, where His Majesty listened with evident interest to exercises in reading, spelling and music, with which he appeared to be very much pleased. The used as an art school for instruction in drawing, the walls being adorned with a great variety of specimens of drawing and models for use in

AN OVATION AT BOYLSTON HALL.

From this school the party went to the Sherwin Grammar School, in whica both sexes are taught. A casual inspection was made, after which the King was conveyed to the Girls' High and Normal School, where he was again received by Mr. Pint, the chairman of the District Committee, and introduced to the head master. That King was conducted to the nuisical instruction room, where a lesson was in progress. The method of heating the building and the valuable and well equipped laboratory were also shown the King, who made the tour of the institution and dinally ascended to the large hall, where the entire school was assembled. His Majesty was presented to the young ladies by the Chairman of the committee and bowed his acknowledgments. A song was sung by the pupils, at the close of which the visitors retired from the Girls' High School. The King and his party proceeded directly to Boyiston Hall where, without much prepartion, the members of the High and Latin School battalions were assembled. A great throng of people, the largest concourse that has greeted the King during his stay in Boston, was assembled about the market and watched his ingress and egress with native curtosity. The First and Second battalions of the Boston School regiment, to the number of 600 maskets, were drawn un under command of Lieu-AN OVATION AT BOYLSTON HALL. nessay in Descoi, was assemble about the martive curiosity. The First and Second oattalions of
the Boston School regiment, to the number of 800
maskets, were drawn up under command of Lieutenant Colonel North. After marching in review,
a movement which in the limited space of the
hall was attended with some difficulty, the battahinns executed a dress parade in admirable
style. The King was presented to the members of
the battalions, and as he leit the hall he was received with demonstrations of friendship by the
crowd. He next proceeded to the Latin School, in
Bedford street, where he was presented to the
head master and the boys.

A MILITARY RECEPTION.

The afternoon was characterized by a military
reception at the State House, and nearly all of the
officers of the State militia were pleased and nonored by a personal introduction to the hero of the
hour.

hour.

THE KING AT THE BOSTON THEATRE.

Later in the day, by invitation of Superintendent Folsom, the royal party were shown through the new depot of the Providence Railroau Company. The testivities and ovations will continue until Friday afternoon, when the King and party will leave for Albany and Niagara Falis.

THE KING'S HOMEWARD CONVEYANCE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1875. The United States ship Pensacola, now at San Francisco, has been detailed to carry King Kalakana to his home.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

A party of three skilful and daring burgiars were checkmated last night and arrested through the bravery of two policemen of the Fifth pre-Byrnes, about ten o'clock noticed several men oftering about the vicinity of West Broadway and Walker street, but, though considered their actions somewhat suspicious, he passed by, intending to return immediately and watch their movements. When he did return the men had disappeared. Very soon after Officer Carroll called for the roundsman, and told him that the lock had been knocked off the the basement of No. 8 Walker street, but that the door was still fast. Both officers went to it and tried the door, but it was firm. This was evidence enough that it was barred on tue inside, and that the persons who had secured it were burglars, who were still within the shop. Word was sent to the station house for aid, but before Captain Caffrey and several policemen arrived at the scene, Roundsman Byrnes and Officer Carroll burst in the basement door and looked into the apartment. Byrnes lighted a candle and entered the room, and Officer Carroll followed. They first saw several black bags filled with plunder lying on the floor of the shop near a window which opens into Walker street. near a window which opens into Walker street.
Just as Byrnes remarked to Carroll that the thieves must be near at hand and were certain to be caught, a ponderous jimmy whizzed past him, touching his outstretched hand. The officers taen saw two men standing in a corner, each being armed with a jimmy. They drew their revolvers and, covering the thieves, went forward to take them in hand. When Byrnes laid his hand upon one the fellow struck at him with his jimmy, and the roundsman had to hit in return with his club. He struck with more effect than the burglar, and laid him low, with a bad scalp wound. Carroll had now secured his prisoner, so that Byrnes undertook to arrest the third burglar, who was in the store of L. Has, dealer in cloths, where he had ascended through a hole cut in the flooring of the store. Captain Caffrey, with officers McCue and Jefferson, now arrived and helped to transport to the station house the large quantity of cloths, cassimeres, velvets and larmers' satin which the burglar had passed from Mr. Hass' store through the hole down to his companions, who were in the basement. The value of the goods is about \$2,060. They were being packed away in bags, and some of these were placed so that they could be readily passed through the window of the basement to the street.

The names of the captured burglars are James Just as Byrnes remarked to Carroll that the tuleves

of these were placed so that they could be readily passed through the window of the basement to the street.

The names of the captured burglars are James Turner, Joseph Crosby and Charles Schwartz. Turner is well known as having ocionged to Wes Alien's gang, in the Eighth ward. The other two are skilled English burglars. All three have lately belonged to "Cockey" Keeler's gang. Schwartz is the man whom Roundsman Byrnes wounded. Roundsman Byrnes is the officer who was about a year ago almost beaten to death by several prisoners whom he yet took to the Eighth precinct station house. For his gallant conduct then he was rewarded by the Riot Relief Fund Society.

THE TYPHOID AT ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON. N. J., Jan. 5, 1875. There are but thirty young ladies leit at St. Mary's Hall, in this town, which has been so dreadfully visited with typhoid fever. A month ago this most aristocratic of all the Episcopal iemale seminaries in the Northern States had 140 young lady boarders and fitteen resident day scholars, but parents of pupils have been so trightened that all the zcholars have been taken away excepting those whose parents or guardians live in foreign lands or on the Pacific stope. One of the victims—a beautiful and accompilshed young girl of eighteen—Miss Carrie Van Bergen, of Lyme, Conn., is dead, having ended her life at the residence of Mr. Franklin Woodruff, No. 144 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, on New Year's eve. Miss Louise Van Bergen, her sister, a charming young girl of fitteen, is said to be dangerously ill at the residence of a relative on Staten Island, and it is not known how many more will die. The greatest consternation oxists among parents, and the rector of the seminary, Bishop Scarborough, successor to Bishop Ouenheimer, and the principal of St. Mary's is in constant receipt of telegrams from agonized relatives as to the safety of their charges. The runeral services of Miss Carrie Van Bergen took place the day after New Year's Day at Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, it is said that parents and guardians of those dangerously hi with demand an immediate, rull and complete investigation into the cause of the epidamic. female seminaries in the Northern States had 140

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1875. The organization of the Legislature being completed we may expect to have lour hours. As the contest was alone for officers of Assembly a flight of friends of Calkins and McGuire has taken place to-day. The next immediate issue will be the fight over the committees. Mr. McGuire has a hard card to play in this matter, in order to please certain elements. patronage of legislation. A prominent element at committees is that band of disinterested patriots THE CANAL BING.

There seems to be a peculiar air of mystery assumed by politicians when this organization is Neither are the public entirely fa. miliar with the significance and import of this title. Here is their coalition in brief which will develop into a more elaborate history long before the present session is concluded. The term' "canal ring" has been so frequently used that the public should be made to understand what is meant by it. Previous to the assemblage of the recent democratic convention at Syracuse, a vigorous attack was made upon this interest by Mr. John Kelly. It is no new phrase, but has for a long term of years been applied to a body of men on the line of the State canais, who have reduced the letting and obtaining of contracts for canal work to a science. They have controlled the action of canal boards, the letting of contracts for all kinds of work, manipulated the bids under lettings, dictated the appointments of superintendents and engineers, and have, in both parties, managed the nominations and elections of Canal Commissioners. The Ring has always had its headquarters at Syracuse, with a double head, consisting of one democrat and one republican. There are some five or six of these gentlemen and a number of contractors who have become millionnaires by their operations, and the institution has never been more active than at the present time. Its democratic head and prominent members are now in Albany actively at work to secure Speaker McGuire, and to-day their operations have commenced in earnest. The Legislature and the Governor had better keep their eve on those gentlemen.

THE IRONCLAD OATH. At the organization to-day some considerable amusement was manifested at the expense of those gentlemen who had taken the old oath of office. Nearly all the New York delegation had availed themselves of the privilege with the exception of Messrs. Daly, Wacchner, Sniel, Gedney, Seward, Beach, T. J. Campbell, McAfee, Hann-

A POSSIBLE EMERGENCY.

Notwithstanding the opinion rendered by the Attorney General as to the validity of the position occupied by members in taking the old oath it is surmised that there may yet be a hitch on this point. It would be a singular state of affairs if an attempt was made to unseat the gentlemen falling to quality under the new oath. Then the contest for United States Senator would, indeed, be a peculiar one.

Mr. Thomas Costigan, one of the New York delegation, who had previously taken the old oath, to-day presented himself to Secretary of State Willers and offered to take the affirmation prescribed under the constitutional amendments. He sary, as he had already been sworn in.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP. It now appears evident that the nomination for United States Senator may ultimately pe forced upon Governor Seymour, if the discordant elements at work here in the interest of other candidates do not take their hands off. The candidate of the democratic administration of this Stateinst tnaugurated, is, no doubt, so far, Mr. Francis and has a large delegation from the country. Taking this view of the case, all outside efforts in behalf of other gentlemen may be looked upon
simply as guerilla wariare. Their efforts are
doomed to fall unless some new principle of
strength is brought to bear in their favor, and strength is brought to bear in their favor, and that very quickly. This state of affairs eminently tends to strengthen the chances of Mr. Kernan every bour. He is looked upon as the democratic administration candidate pure and untarmished. Horatio Seymour out of the field and the guerillas scattered to the whids, Francis Kernan is sure to be next United States Senator in place of Reuben E. Fenton. The victory of Tammany in crushing out the feeble effort made by country foolhardiness in the recent anti-dictation movement strengthens Mr. Kernan's prospects immensely.

The proposed Legislative recess from to-morrow until next Tuesday will give the wire-pullers sufficient time to organize the committees and arrange the United States Senatorship. The amount of buttons to be sewed on after the next ten days will necessarily be something extraordinary.

THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1875. The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Dorshelmer, all the members being present excepting Senator Wellman. Senate said :- "I appear here to enter upon the duty which the law imposes upon me of presiding over the sessions of the Senate. I am without the training which legislative experience alone can give, and which most of my predecessors have had I shall, therefore, need your indulgance and assist, ance, in return for which I assure you tout I shall endeavor to do my duty without partiality or prejudice. Insomuch as it is only under special and in requent circumstances that I am called upon to take part in your action, it would not be suitable for me to discuss any of the matters likely to engage your attention But I will venture to express the hope, which I am confident will be fully realized, that your labors here may meet with the approval of your several constituencies and tend to the prosperity and advancement of the State."

Senator BRADLEY arose and said that owing to some laws governing the matter, Senator Lanning, of Erie, had taken the oath of office shortly after his election, but that he now desired to take the iron-clad oath. The President then administered the oath of

office to Mr. Lanning. Senators Robertson and Lord were appointed a committee of two to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate was ready to proceed

ith ousiness.
Senator King offered a resolution asking the opinion of the Attorney General relative to the legality of the laws passed in 1888 and last year for the drainage of marsh lands on Staten Island and Long Island. Carried. Mr. Woodin presented a pedition relative to the boundary lines between Onondaga and Cayuga. A recess was then taken until twelve o'clock.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1875.
The Assembly met at eleven o'clock A. M., and was called to order by John O'Donnell, Clerk of the

Aller prayer by Rev. D. M. Formes the list of members was called, and those who had not already taken the oath appeared at the Clerk's nesk and were sworn in by Mr. D. Willers, Sec-

retary of State.
DID NOT TAKE THE OATH. The following did not take the oath as administered by the Secretary of State: - Messrs. Beards-ley, Bennett, Berry, Bishop. Bowen, Brogan, wn, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Cole, Comstock, Costigan, Dessar, Edson, Ely, Farrar, Faulkner, Fay, Fish, Gallagher, Griffin, Hinckley, Houghton, Hussey, W. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Keenan, Kirk, Krack, Kshinka, Lawrence, Lawson, Me-Gowan, J. W. Miller, Muller, Ransom, Reilly, Rica,

of the place. United in the capacity of presiding over a desiderative body like this and with but similed experience in parliamentary practice or proceedings. I seel a misgiving, a distrust, a want of that intuitive tact, that quick perception, that indescribable something so indispensably necessary to a proper and successful discharge of the duties of the office. Confessing and admitting my inexperience, and it may be a lack of some of the requisite qualifications, I have no Misgiving on Doest but that I can preside with the strictest impartiality, ignoring all partisanship, administer your rules with the utmost fairness, recognizing the right of the minority, respecting the privileges of each individual member and regarding and treating each as the peer of his fellow member. It would be presumption in me to imagine that errors and mistakes will not unavoidably occur in the administration of the complicated and arduous duties of the Chair. Often wall your induigence be invoked, and when such errors proceed from the understanding and not from the intention, I realize that I can safely rely upon your magnanimity to disarm all harsh and unjust criticism. Gentlemen, we have met under peculiar and delecate circumstances, at a time when the tade is struck with the bight of stagnation, when the business interests of the Stagnation, when the business interests of the Stagnation, when the popple are turned to their servants; at a time when there is a wide-spread and deep-rooted suspicion, if not an absolute conviction, that the government has been percerted from its true ends, aims and purposes; that it has been administered in the interest of the few at the expense of the many; at a time when our proceedings will be by classes of our constituents closely watched, canvassed and criticised; at a time when there is a ster and infexible purpose being formed and maturing in the public mind to hold officers to a strict accountability for proper execution of the trust committed to them. With

upon as ready to shoot from its quiver the basebed arrows of censure and condemnation if we err, with a watchild and vigitant people ilruly resolving that hereafter their ouisiness, not ours, must be conscientiously performed, it behooves as to how and act with wistom, pridence and can tegrity, and an eye single to the purious and can tegrity, and an eye single to the purious and can tegrity, and an eye single to the purious and can be pearance of evil.

It is expected—any, it is imperatively demanded of us—that we hold the keys of the public treasury; that we be prudent in appropriations and economical in expenditures; that all extravagant produgality, that all excessively personal and selists schemes be innored, scouted and condemned; that the cortier stone and

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

of our action must be such legislation as shall conduce to good government and in the interest of the people at large; recognizing, respections and guaranteeling the rights of control their own proceedings and actions, whether such corporation be moneyed or municipal, at the same time protecting the people against overshadowing monopolies or the encroachments of large and powerful associations. Heretoire much of the time of the Lerislature was consumed in personal and special legislation, and the belief was prevalent that this class of legislation was an ulcer, a canker, eating out the vitals of the body politic; that it was the solitic and the seat of the money changer and the abode of the control of the seat of the money changer and the abode of the control of the control of the seat of the process of the control o

received that of the democrats.

When Mr. McGuire referred to Horatio Seymour there was loud applause, and at the conclusion of his address there was renewed applause.

Subordinate officials Elected.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Cierk, and Hiram Caikins, of New York, was elected; Edward M. Johnson, of Otsego, receiving the republican vote.

Mr. Calkins was then sworn in as Cierk.

Edward A. Brown, of Otsego, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms; Frederick C. Fiske, of Madison, receiving the vote of the republicans. George W. Irish was elected Doorkeeper; the republicans voting for Engene L. Demers, of Troy. William W. McKliney was elected first Assistant Doorkeeper; James Hogan receiving the republican vote. Charles M. Johnson was elected second Assistant Doorkeeper; Michael Mahar being voted for by the republicans; Stephen G. Rodgers was elected stenographer, Warden E. Payn being voted for by the republicans. On motion of Mr. Oakley, a concurrent resolution was adopted to adjourn from to-morrow until Fuesday next.

The USUAL COMMITTEES

were appointed to wait on the Governor and the Senate and inform them of the organization of the House.

Charles Steobins, private secretary of the Governor and the Senate and information of the Governor of the Governor and the Senate and information of the Governor and the Governor and the Senate and information of the Governor and the Charles Steobins, private secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Edward and Secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Edward and Secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Edward and Secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Edward and Secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Edward and Secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Secretary of the Governor and the Senate and Secretary of the Governor and Secretary of the Gover

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Charles Steebins, private secretary of the Governor, entered the Champer at one P. M. and presented the Governor's Message, the reading of which was commenced at once, and at its conclusion the House adjourned.

ART SALE. The large collection of paintings on view at

Leavitt's Art Room will be sold without reserve on Thursday night. Some of the paintings have a lamiliar aspect, but quite a number—a large number-will be new to the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

The talented young prima donna who, from the

time she made her début in this city, last October, until the present time, has proved hersell an artist worthy to represent America on any stage, appeared last night for the first time in Brooklyn as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," before an audience that completely filled the Academy. She was in excellent voice, and completely won the susceptible hearts of our brethren across the river. Her rendering of the opening aria, "Come per me serena," with its succeeding allegretto, "Sovia it sen," was a faithful photograph of the peasant maiden's feelings on the eve of her betrothal, undimmed by aught of sorrow or foreboding. The beautiful, velvety timbre of her voice, respondent to the slightest phase of expression and emotion, was never more satisfactorily shown than in the two succeeding acts, the passionate "Elvino, abbraciani, aidh cei mho." in the Count's bedchamber, whither as a somnambulist she had unconsciously wandered, and the final andante and allegra, "An' non crede mirasti," and "An' non giunge." MRe. Albani was repeatedly called before the curtain, and succeeded in rousing the apathetic public of the Brookyra Academy to a degree of enthusiasim. She will return to New York on the 1st of March.

The order of the March. that completely filled the Academy. She was in

the orchestra of Mr. Thomas will appear at

THE STATE CAPITAL

Schenck, Sudder, Sherwood, Singerland, Stanf, O. Taylor, W. F. Taylor, Vedger, Vosburgh, West, Whitmore, Withock and Witz.

The House then proceeded to the Elected Speaker of and on being conducted to the chair addressed the Assembly as iollows:

Serect op the Speaker.

THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

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Seymour's Candidature for the Senate a Necessity to the Bemocrats.

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Seymour's Candidature for the Senate a Necessity for the Senate an

The Fifth Avenue company, under Mr. Daly, ta doing well in the provinces. Mr. W. J. Florence has arrived in New York. He

was very successful in his recent Western engage

Last Monday was the most crowded night as Wallack's since the production of "The Shaughraun."

Paganini redivivus has dedicated his "Rondo dell Esercito Italiano" to Garibaldi, with the old General's permission.

Charles Calvert, who will superintend the production of "Henry V." at Booth's Theatre, was tendered a banquet at Manchester. Tom Taylor

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Cupa will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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